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Oct. 1, 1977 — BI-WEEKLY URDU-ENGLISH NEWSPAPER TO SERVE THE PAKISTANI COMMUNITY ABROAD — VOL. 6, NO. 14

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TRAIN DERAILED AT DADOO 10 DEAD

Sabotage Suspected following Bhutto's arrest by the military

Karachi (Sept. 26): A passenger train was detrailed at Dadoo, 120 miles north of Karachi in which 10 people were killed and several injured. It is feared that the train was sabatoged as segments of loose track were found at the scene of the crash.

The military authorities have arrested 25 people in connection with the incident In another incident in Baluchistan, six people were injured when a passenger train was sprayed with bullets. No reports of any arrest have come through yet.

Bhutto Arrested

Following Eid prayers in Larkhana, former prime minister Bhutto and ten of his colleagues including Pirzada, Mumtaz Bhutto, Dr. Ghulam Hussan, Raisani Nasrullah Khattak, Iqbal Jadoon, Humayun Saifullah and Hayat Jammon were taken in. There were acts of violence in Larkhana immediately but military restored order. Similar disturbances occurred in Rawalpindi and Lahore, now followed by the train attack. It was feared that Bhutto's supporters would go on a rampage should he be arrested or tried by the military authorities. There are speculations that peoples party may boycott the elections which may be postponed anyway although Gen. Zia has repeatedly asserted that they will go on as scheduled.

New Chief Justice

A minor legal problem was averted when Justice Yaqoob Ali was replaced by Justice Anwar-ul-Haq as Chief Justice of the supreme Court. Earlier, Justice Yaqoob Ali had opined that the Supreme Court was competent to give a ruling on the constitutionality of Bhutto's arrest, in contravention of the martial law regulations. All judges of the Supreme Court were asked to take a new oath to the martial law authorities; which they did, Justice Anwar-ul-Haq has since announced that Bhutto and his lawyers will have to prove that his arrest was unconstitutional.

Meanwhile Bhutto will continue to appear in court on various charges. A special military tribunal is likely to be established soon to court martial him.

5000 Attend Eid-Ul-Fitr Prayers

(Crescent Report): An estimated 5000 of Metro's 50,000 Muslims gathered at the Varsity arena to offer prayers in thankfulness to God at the completion of the month of Ramadhan. Muslims started to gather soon after 8.00 A.M. as people from far off places came into town. Huge banners displaying attributes of Allah and other prayers were strung up in the huge arena as Muslims

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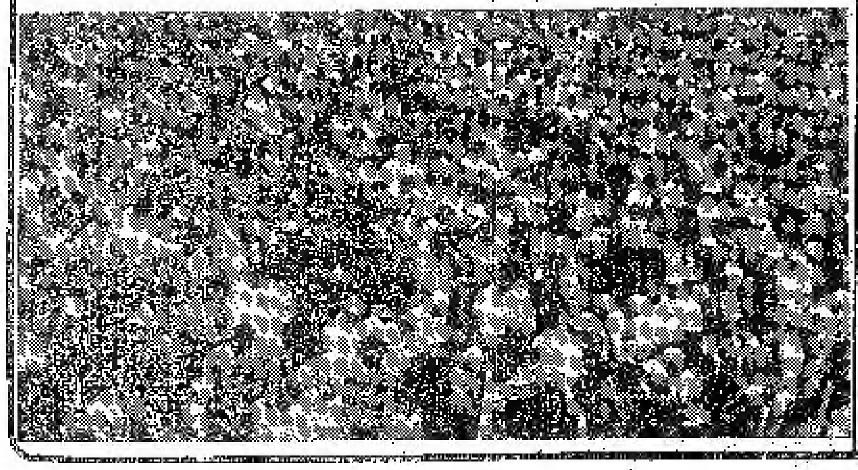
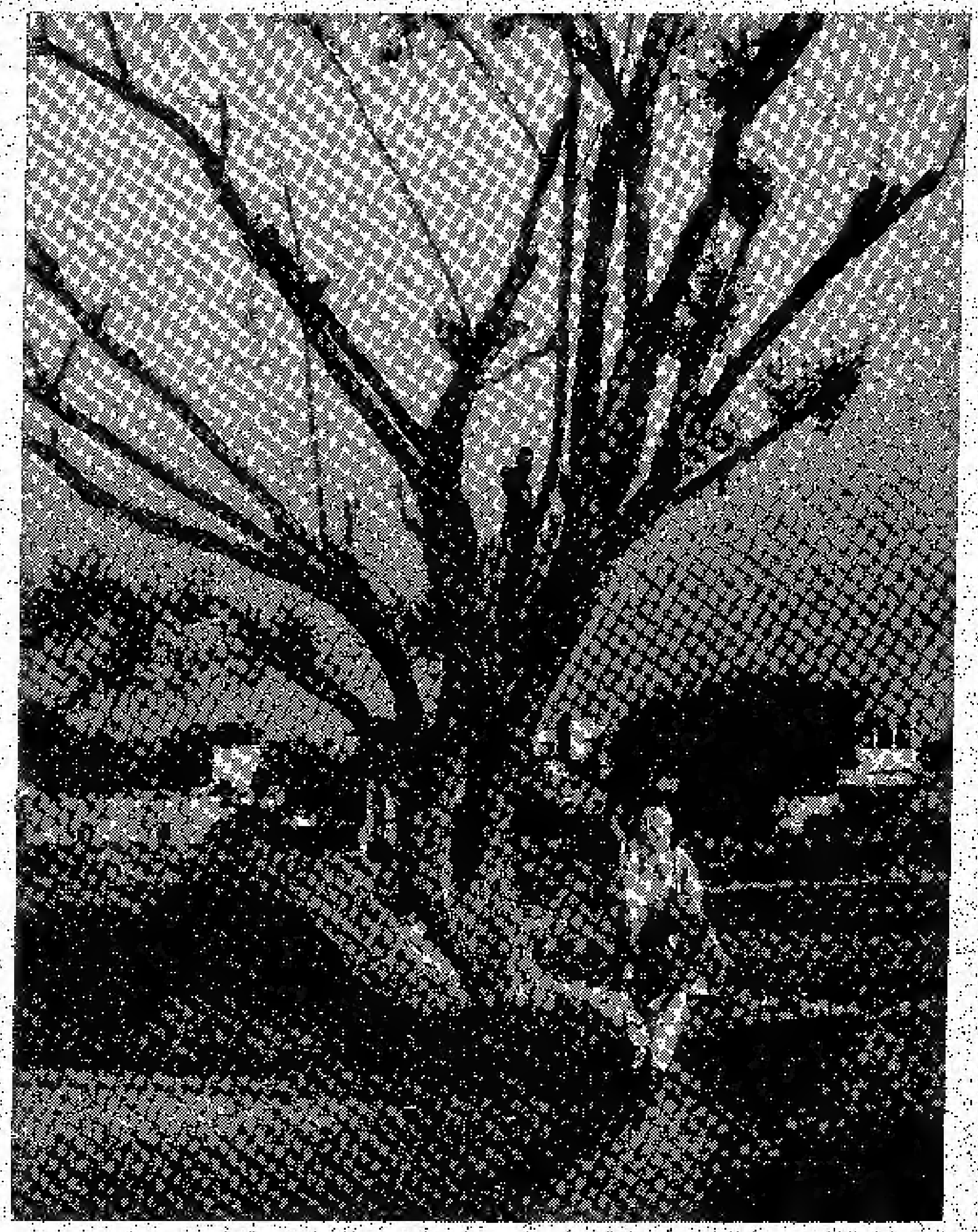


A GLIMPSE OF PAKISTAN



"The Long-haul Back to the village with Water-filled Pitchers.

Photo Shafqat Durrani

COMMUNITY NEWS

Toronto Multicultural Centre Association

The Toronto Multicultural Centre Association and a number of other organizations are negotiating with the Harbour-front management to obtain space at the corner of Bathurst and Lakeshore for the establishment of a permanent Toronto Multicultural Museum.

Each of the 60 to 90 ethno-cultural communities represented in the association will be assigned a room for displaying particular items of cultural interest.

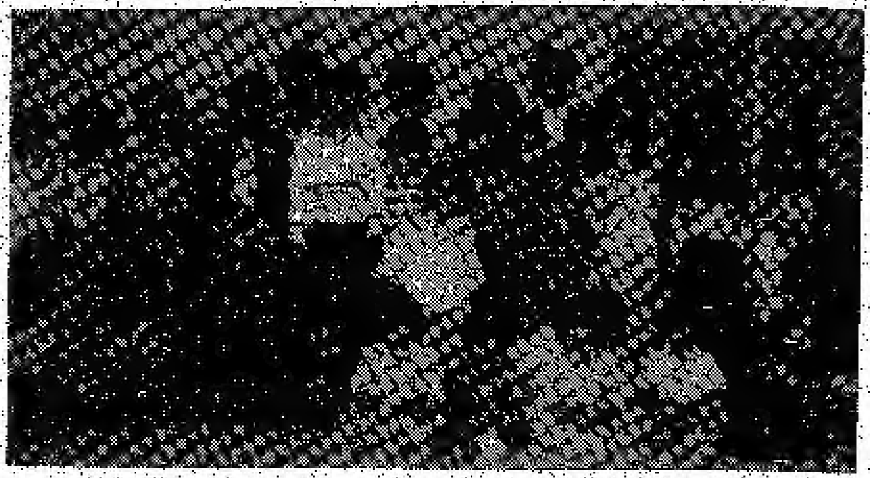
Anyone interested in this project should contact: Mrs. Pat Wilson, Suite 306, 207 Queen Quay West, Toronto.

NEW FRIGHTER SERVICE PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER BY PAKISTAN INTER NATIONAL AIRLINES

New York, N.Y.- Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) will launch a new freighter service from New York's JFK airport to new points in Europe and the Middle East beginning on September 21, it has been announced by John Grofik, PIA's Cargo Manager, North America.

PIA is using a Boeing 707 aircraft which will provide Wednesday service to Frankfurt, Zurich, Cairo, Dubai, and Karachi. Flights will leave JFK every Wednesday in the late evening.

Eid Debate For Malvern Community Children



MALVERN COMMUNITY Children

(Crescent Report): The Malvern Muslim Association organized a debate for Muslim Children of Malvern Community in Scarborough on Sunday Sept. 18, 77. The program included a debate on the significance of Eid where each child could speak for upto five minutes in either Urdu or English. Participants ranged from age 8 to 13 years.

Of the eight participants Nusrat Jabin Khan was placed first by a panel of three judges while Azan Nafis and Khabid Nafis came second and third. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Rehmat Shah Khan, while Muhammad Atique and Ikram Makki took responsibility for organisation.

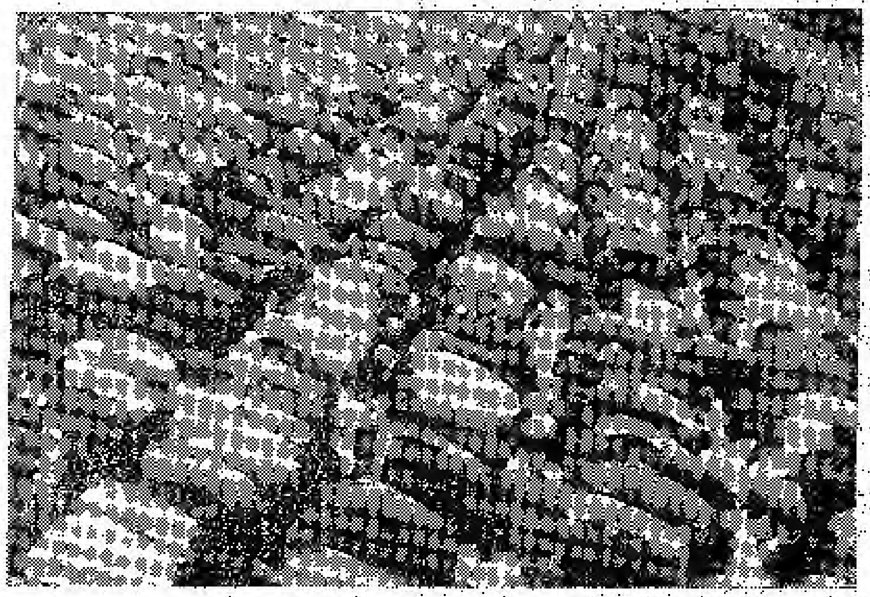
About twenty families attended the program where free sweets were distributed to all present along with special prizes for winners and gifts for children. The program which started with Zuhr prayers at 1.30 p.m. ended at 4.30 p.m.

5000 Attend Eid-Ul-Fitr Prayer

from page 1

sat in neat rows on white sheets before standing for prayers.

The first of three prayers (because of overflow of people) was led by Dr. Mehdi. Two other prayers were held for late arrivals. Children clad in colourful attire dotted back and forth in the vast arena after the prayers as Muslims embraced each other in the traditional greetings for such occasions.

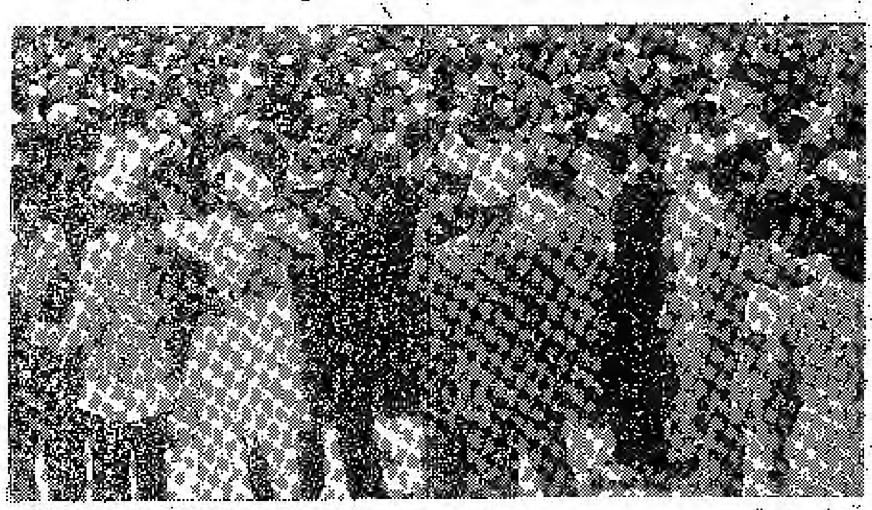


Eid Messages For Muslim Community

On the occasion of Eid-ul-Fitr, Premier William Davis of Ontario, Minister of Culture & Recreation, Robert Welch and Liberal Leader Stuart Smith have sent their greetings & MESSAGES.

In his message Premier Davis said, "On behalf of the government and the people of Ontario, I take the greatest of pleasure in extending my warmest greetings to members of the Muslim Community on the occasion of your celebration of Eid-Ul-Firt."

Expressing his regrets for being unable to join us for Eid prayers, Mr. Robert Welch added "I would like to take this opportunity to pass along my own personal warm wishes for this occasion." Liberal leader Dr. Stuart Smith similarly apologised for not being able to attend because he was away in northern Ontario.



Pakistan Captures Squash Title

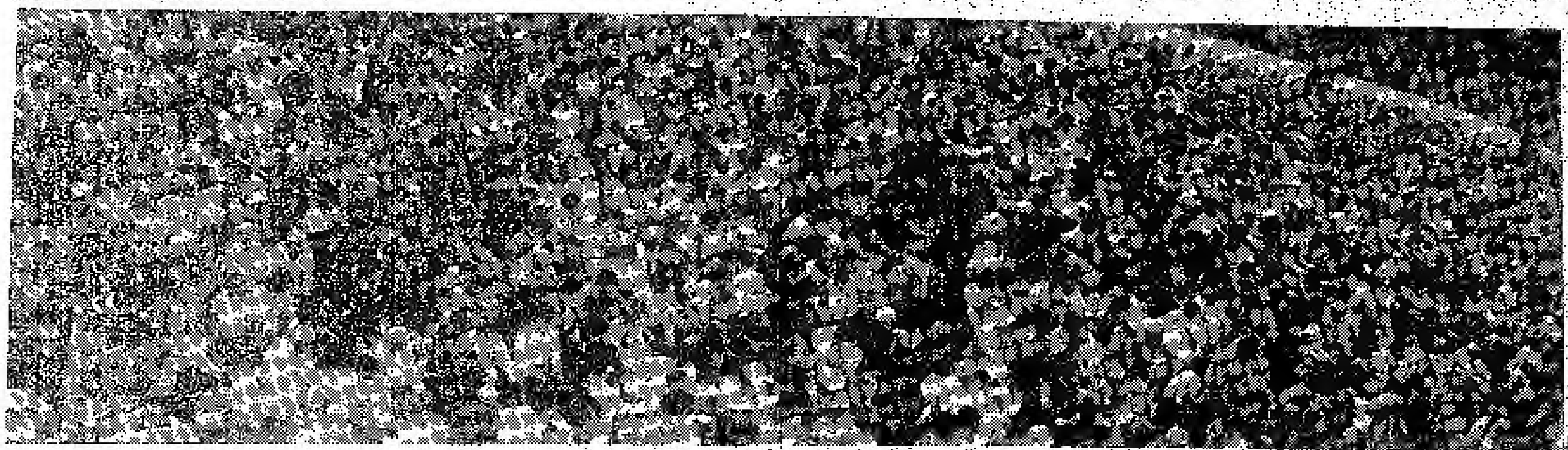
By Amin Qasim

Pakistan emerged as the new world team squash champion edging the highly regarded New Zealanders and the Egyptians in the World Team Squash Championships held in Ottawa Sept. 13-19.

All three teams finished the week-long round-robin tournament with 6-1 record, but Pakistan registered 18 individual match victories and 56 individual game wins, whereas New Zealand had 16 and 52 and Egypt 14 and 47.

Pakistani team, comprising of Maqsood Ahmed, Atlas Khan and Muhammad Saleem, suffered its only loss at the hands of New Zealand who along with Pakistan were the strong favourites to win the competition. Atlas Khan had the best individual record among all the players, as he was undefeated in all seven matches during the week, losing only one game along the way to Howard Brown of New Zealand.

Britain, the defending champions, fell to fourth place with 4-3 record while Australia was fifth and Sweden sixth. Canada finished with a 1-6 team record, their only win coming against the United States who trailed the field without a team victory.



Stop Press !!

Sept. 30 - Benazir Bhutto daughter of deposed PM Bhutto, has been arrested. Martial Law authorities have warned Begum Nusrat Bhutto not to create disturbances among the masses.
For detail please read the next issue of Crescent.

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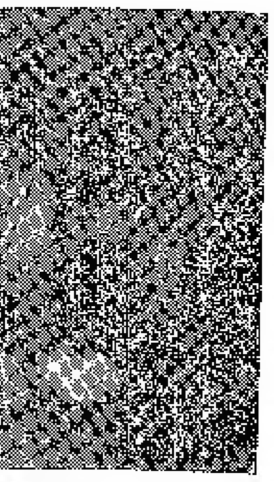

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News Perspective

Sept. 15:
In an interview with newsmen, Gen. Zia called Bhutto a coldblooded murderer and said he had seen written orders given by Bhutto to eliminate opponents.

Sept. 16:
Bhutto and ten other senior members of his party were arrested on orders by the military authorities. They would be court martialled shortly.

Sept. 17:
Nusrat Bhutto took over leadership of PPP and in the first rally in Rawalpindi one supporter of PNA was shot dead and 2 injured by PPP supporters.

Sept. 18:
A petition for appeal was filed with the Supreme Court Challenging Bhutto's re-arrest after release on bail on Sept. 14, by Punjab High Court.

Sept. 19:
A full bench of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Yaqoob Ali announced the court's competence to hear Nusrat Bhutto's appeal against her husband's arrest.

Sept. 20:
Attorney General Sharif uddin Pirzada stated that martial law regulations were paramount and that there could be no appeal against them.

Sept. 21:
Gen. Zia announced that military authorities will contest the appeal case in Bhutto's arrest.

Sept. 22:
Supreme Court Chief Justice Yaqoob Ali was removed from office.

Sept. 23:
Gen. Zia declared that all Supreme Court judges must take a new oath to martial law authorities; those who refuse can relinquish posts.

Sept. 24:
Justice Anwar-ul-Haq was sworn in as the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the full bench met in Islamabad to consider the latest situation.

Sept. 25:
Justice Anwar ul Haq said Bhutto & his lawyers must prove that his arrest is unconstitutional.

Sept. 26:
Lt. Gen. (Ret'd.) Habib Ullah was appointed advisor for Industrial Development to Gen-Zia ul Haq.

Sept. 28:
The death toll in train crash at Dadoo has risen to 10. In arresting 25 people, Marshall Law Authorities said: People's Party Posters were found near the scene of the crash.

Materially speaking we are on the decline, but spiritually we are doing alright, thank you, General.

Ottawa Report: Changes in Unemployment Insurance

By John Best, Canadian Scene's Parliamentary Press Correspondent

A bill amending the Unemployment Insurance Act has been given royal assent, and becomes law. The major change extends the length of time a person must work before being eligible for unemployment benefits.

The bill also merges the Unemployment Insurance Commission with the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The new organization will be called The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. This means that in future people will be able to register for work, be offered job opportunities and apply for unemployment insurance all in the one office. Most immigration offices will remain in separate offices.

The new regulations change both the entrance requirements and the benefit structure for unemployment insurance. Starting December 4, this year, a claimant must have 10 to 14 weeks of insured employment to collect insurance benefits. This is a change from the present requirement which is eight weeks. The government extended the qualifying time in order to curb the mounting deficit of the unemployment insurance fund. This fund is made up of contributions from employees, employers and the federal Government.

The new system bases unemployment benefits and on the difficulty of finding and keeping work in any given region. Claimants in regions of high unemployment will be able to qualify for benefits with fewer weeks of insured earnings and stay on claim longer. On the other hand, claimants in regions of low unemployment will be required to have worked longer before being entitled to benefits, and will receive benefits for a relatively short period.

The unemployment insurance benefit does not change, nor does the amount of earnings allowed while on benefit. The benefit rate is 66-2/3 per cent of average weekly insurable earnings: maximum $147 a week in 1977. The bill also permits the use of unemployment insurance funds for full payment of allowances while claimants are on occupational training.

The changes affect people filing for unemployment insurance on or after September 11. Premium rates for employers and employees remain unchanged for the rest of 1977.

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Un-Necessay Complications

Four days after his release on bail in the Punjab High Court, Bhutto was rounded up along with ten of his colleagues by the martial law authorities. While not totally unexpected, subsequent events have made matters extremely complicated, if not totally intractable. Also, it has provided unnecessary publicity for Bhutto who was clearly a villain just a few days ago.

Nusrat Bhutto's attempt to file a petition in the Supreme Court against her husband's arrest and the court's decision to grant her the right to a hearing and therefore a verdict on the action of the martial law authorities created an instant crisis. During his first broadcast to the nation, Gen. Zia as Chief martial law administrator had announced that certain parts of the constitution were suspended and that martial law regulations were paramount which could not be challenged in any court of law. Concurrently as little interference as possible was to be introduced into the functioning of the counts. As long as nobody challenged the authority of martial law administration, things worked out fine. But Bhutto would be nothing if not mischievous: his flair for intrigue and his ability to create an instant crisis are well-known facts. If he remained free, he would run amok like a rogue, elephant defying martial regulations during Campaigning, put in jail, he would present himself as victim of a conspiracy.

There is mounting evidence gradually coming to surface against Bhutto's misdeeds, torture and reign of terror. At first the courts were allowed to determine the course of action against him, brought by the victims and their relatives. But law functions according to its own norms, which was to slow for the martial law authorities.

However, this raises a fundamental question: Why has Gen. Zia gove back on his earlier promise not to take action against anyone before elections? Certainly there was pressure from several quarters to let the people know the truth about Candidates they were about to choose to rule the country for the next five years. There appears to be some speculation about the possibility of Bhutto being returned to power, which would have put the military in a very awkward position. But what about the Court conflict?

The decision by the Supreme Court bench to grant a hearing to Nusrat Bhutto and to declare itself competent to deliver a verdict on the case was a direct challenge to the military authorities. Is is possible that Justice Yaqoob Ali, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and a Bhutto appointee was sympathetic to Bhutto? Such speculation must be rejected because of the weightier argument that the court, as a trustee of law and justice must always hear an appeal from anyone who wishes to knock at its door.

But Bhutto's arrest raises other issues of a fundamental nature. Every civilized and law-abiding society must extend the same rights to all its citizens including those who are guilty of denying these very rights to others. For instance a murderer has a right to a full hearing and a competent lawyer, even though he has destroyed someone else's life. There is enough proof against Bhutto that he denied and defiled the rights of others including those of the courts and he is likely to do so again, given the right to a fair trial through the courts of law.

After all people rose against the brutalities of Bhutto's regime because he violated the law and the constitution of the Country. If he is to be convicted, let it be legally and under the auspices of the law of the land. A civilized society may suffer from the weakness that it must grant rights even to those who would defy such rights, but its moral strength increases as it stands for justice and fairplay.

Also, in Pakistan, Courts have always suffered at the hands of various governments. It was hoped that at long last, courts were being accorded their rightful place as interpreters of law in Pakistan. Unfortunately this will now have to wait a little while longer.

SAYINGS OF MUHAMMAD

PEACE BE UPON HIM

THE LAST PROPHET

OPPRESSION

Oppression will produce excessive darkness on the Day of Resurrection.

That person is not of us who inviteth others to aid him in oppression; and he is not of us who fighteth for his tribe in injustice: and he is not of us who dieth in assisting his tribe in tyranny.

God grants respite to the oppressor, but when he finally seizes him he will not let him escape.

Beware of the plea of the oppressed, for he asks God most high only for his due, and God does not keep one who has a right from receiving what is due.

If anyone walks with an oppressor to strengthen him, knowing that he is an oppressor, he has gone forth from Islam.

Do not be people without a will of your own, saying: if others treat well you will also treat well and if they do wrong we will do wrong; but accustom yourselves to do good if people do good and not to do wrong if they do evil.

He who has done a wrong affecting his brother's honour, or anything else, must ask his forgiveness before the day he will have neither dinār nor dirham. If he has any good deed to his credit it would be out of his credit that the measure of his wrong-doing would be deducted, but if he has done no good deeds it will be taken from the other's evil deeds and laid upon him.

Letter To Editor

Clear The Points

Dear Sir:

I was just looking for the appropriate time to say something about our esteemed Embassy in Ottawa. In order to avoid the delay which is mostly talked about, I paid a personal visit to the Embassy. The Passport Officer has special working hours. Office Staff starts at 9 a.m. but Hon. Passport officer shows up at 10. After arriving, there is a commentary on the present political situation in Pakistan superfluous talk for about one hour in the back room and you could hear the giggling and tittering all the way long.

Another gentleman from Nigeria who had already got an appointment, was waiting with me too. It took about two hours before we were taken care of. The Hon. passport officer told me that the flat rate of passport fee of $40.00. He had to do a simple endorsement but he kept me hanging around the whole day.

I am enclosing herewith the original receipt for your perusal and comments. I could see $33.00 in words and figure but still cannot figure out about the last addition "plus $7.00 in cash" in different writing.

Your truly,

Asghar Mirza

Dear Sir:

Enough has been said and heard about the problems the Pakistani Community in Canada is facing regarding passports, delays and general information from the Pakistan Embassy.

Pakistani businessmen and sportsmen are not unduly impressed by their reception or services. The latest example in this was the Pakistani Squash Team. The World Champion Team were received with a lack of co-operation from the Embassy.

The Embassy should make things clear through the Pakistani Community media regarding such items as: passport fees, renewal times, fees and also their responsibilities toward businessmen and sportsmen.

Only then, if the community is interested to welcome and encourage these people, they can establish centres.

Clear Responsibilities Bring Better Results And Less Misunderstandings.

Yours Truly,
J. Khan.

Six Years Of Bhutto's Misrule

PART II

CRESCENT SPECIAL

If there is one area where Bhutto has been honestly candid with the people, it is his admission that he knows nothing about economics. During his six years, therefore, he went about proving this fact with devastating effect. Admittedly he inherited a shattered country, brought to brink by his own lust of power, but what he set out to do proved his totally inability or unwillingness to create an economic base for development. Every step in the economic field was coloured by the level of return in the political arena. Nationalization of basic industries, which should have helped government's position in a fairer distribution of the national wealth was squandered by handouts to party faithfuls. Competence or experience were no criteria; allegiance to Bhutto was the key to all success. People who could not manage a village mill were suddenly incharge of running factories employing thousands of workers. Level of production, output, efficiency and GNP became dirty words with nanny Mubashir who was given the important portfolio of finance. As mismanagement, corruption and the rapid fall in production created a balance of payment crisis, basic foods like onions, fruits, vegetables, chickens and meat were exported wholesale to make up for lost revenues. For the first time in Pakistan's troubled history, the price of onions went beyond the reach of the common man in the field and 50 percent of his meal was snatched from his mouth. (the other 50% being 'roti.')

This stood in striking contrast to the vulgar extravagance of the ruling party starting from Bhutto downwards. The toilet seats for his palace came from Switzerland, taps and pipings from France with air conditioning equipment costing hundreds of thousands of dollars from Britain. The bill for the prime ministerial palace shot the $15 million mark - out of national treasury as the poor folks struggled for a single onion. This was 'peoples' rule', but only a glimpse of it.

HUGE KICKBACKS

A common myth in Pakistan alleged that despite all his idiosyncracies, Bhutto was not corrupt-that is he did not take anything from the national treasury. It was a good argument in view of the fact that Bhutto was a rich and powerful landlord-the land reforms, his own and those of his predecessors notwithstanding. What has now come to light makes the comic description aptly befitting even if slightly amusing: "Ali Bhutto and his forty thieves."

A US Senate foreign relations subcommittee is investigating a $45 million fraud in the $1 billion Tarbela dam project. The sum apparently has been transferred to one of Bhutto's swiss accounts. Incidently Sherpao is alleged to have lost his life because of taunting Bhutto over this.

In a letter to the Times of London, former airmarshal Rahim Khan has charged that Bhutto had approached him in 1970 over the mirage aircraft deal with France. It has now been revealed that Mr. and Mrs. Bhutto received $13.5 million through an intermediatery, Mr. Shahban in the mirage deal.

Some years ago Pakistan purchased $27 million worth of grain from the U.S. Mumtaz Bhutto is alleged to have pocketed $10 million from this while the people of Pakistan are still paying interest on that sum of money.

In a recent interview Gen. Zia revealed that an Arab ambassador asked him about the progress of a special project funded by Arab money and requested by Bhutto personally. Upon inquiry, it was found that there was no such project and that the millions of dollars given to the "People Works Program" had all been pocketed by Bhutto and his benchmen.

During the March 7 elections a special cell created by Bhutto was funded from the national exchequer to handout bogus election results. Their budget of $9 million was spent on, among other things, acquiring girls and taking pleasure trips around the country. Kausar Niazi was caught with a $200,000 cheque in his pocket on the day of July 5 coup paid out of the national treasury.

RISING LIABILITIES

Bhutto inherited a debt of $3.5 billion. In his six years of misrule, he doubled it to $7.5 billion. His predecessors at least showed some industrial growth; Bhutto had nothing to show for it. Private investment vainished as nationalisation of every industry became Mubashir's favourite past time. And it was in the nationalized industries that cost shot up rapidly. At no stage did the government produce sheets outlining levels of production: only total earnings were shown whose figures were boosted by huge price hikes in such basic food items as 'ghee' sugar and flour. With rising costs and no industrial development Bhutto had set the way for a rapid de-industrialization of the economy.

From 1974 onwards, the trade balance consistently recorded a deficit of over $1 billion. So what was being imported if not industrial goods? Bhutto, his benchmen and their wives squandered precious foreign exchange on import of luxury items which had no need or relevance for the common man. Similar expenses were incurred on importing sophisticated electronic and other surveillance equipment for the vast network of spies that Bhutto set up in the length and breadth of the country. Pakistan, under Bhutto, was a vast jungle crawling with spies who would report the slightest whisper to their master. Bhutto took delight in reading reports against his opponent late into the night, helped no doubt by his acute insomnia. If Bhutto couldn't sleep, he made life hell for those that did.

ETERNAL SHAME

The people of Pakistan have suffered many crises and indignities at the hands of their rulers but none more humiliating than granting official respectability to prostitution. It became a government business and while the wives of Bhutto's ministers were often at the mercy of the devil, the daughters of Pakistan became pleasure vessels for foreigners. One Arab diplomat remarked sarcastically, "If we wanted this, we could have gone some other place."

Offering daughters, sisters or wives in exchange for favours became a favourite past time of Bhutto's associates who wanted to make quick fortunes from the oil sheikhs. Human flesh began to be exported, often with promises of marriage to foreigners, at the behest of government servants. Even within the country innocent village girls including those from remote regions of Kafiristan were lured into cities to be mauled by waderas and their associates.

When Pakistan's history is written in its true perspective the shame that this will bring to each and every self-respecting and God-fearing man will bear heavily upon our shoulders. For Bhutto was allowed to do all this because the majority sat as silent spectators while only a few individuals dared to defy him, as the risk of death.

Book Review

MESSAGE OF THE TEACHINGS

by

Iman Hasan Al-Banna

Translated by M. Najim from the Arabic
Published by: Islamic Party Publications
P.O. Box 3118
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Iman Hasan Al-Banna, author of 'Message of the Teachings', was the founder of the celebrated Ikhwanul-Muslimoon (Muslim Brotherhood) movement of the Middle East, which was initiated in Egypt in 1928. The Society soon became popular through sheer hardwork and inspired all levels of people by its Islamic ideology. Imam Al-Banna himself was an immensely inspirational figure who was unfortunately and tragically assassinated in 1949 in Cairo. However, the movement continued to gain support from the masses as the writings and speeches of the Imam were and are still considered spritual in their content and provide instructions for practical implementation of the Islamic way of life.

The pamphlet under review discusses the fundamental principles of the Islamic ideology and stresses the obligations and responsibilities of a Muslim. Essentially, the message is based on Islamic teachings but it also provides interpretation in the context of day to day living. The pragmatic and practical yet honest and morally sound advice given by the Iman could be a 'magna carta' for the societies in the Middle East and for all people who strive for decent human values.

M.H.K. Qureshi

A GUIDE FOR HAJJ & UMRA

By Anis Daud Mattews
Kazi Publications
1647 North Wells Street
Chicago, Ill. 60614 U.S.A.

Kazi Publications are doing a singular service to the cause of Islam by publishing useful books on a variety of subjects that touch our day to day living. A good case in point is "A Guide to Hajj & Umra." This is a step by step description of 'how Hajj' is performed--from the moment a pilgrim arrives in Saudi Arabia till the end. In simple, lucid language, the authoress describes and explains every ceremony that is performed from place to place, with photographs of all such sacred places.

The appropriate verses that a pilgrim is expected to recite and how one is expected to offer prayer has been thoroughly and clearly written. The complete Hajj and Umra performance has also been shown by a graphic flowchart which is really very practical and useful and, only by referring to it, there remains no chance of missing any part of Hajj. The brief historical references about sacred places bring into focus the real significance of the Islamic history and importance of prayer in the life of an individual and the Islamic Ummah.

The Guide has covered a wide range of subjects that a pilgrim would want to know in advance like the names and addresses of airlines, and other modes of transportation, their agents, expected fares, hotels, hospitals, weather conditions, certain useful phrases etc. It is indeed a comprehensive guide. I only wish this guide had touched upon those difficulties that the pilgrims often encounter and what, if any, recourse they have to overcome them. I understand that people who go there off-season for Umra do not find reasonably hygeinic lodgings or restaurants. They may be better off if they packed some tinned food with them while visiting Mecca and Medina. Appendix will provides a transliteration of useful Arabic phrases in Roman script but not in Arabic, which may be more helpful for proper pronounciation.

Apart from these minor suggestions, the Guide is well thought-out and a logical presentation of the entire Hajj ceremony. It is a tremendous help to the lucky pilgrims.

M.H.K. Qureshi

Education In Pakistan

By Jamil Rashid
Kingston

Macaulay was considered the founding father of British colonial policy on education in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. In 1835, he said:

"We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons, Indian in blood, and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect."

Indeed, departure of the British from the subcontinent was a testimony to this. Our leaders were the ture inheritors of Macaulay's legacy, when we adopted a perfect elitist attitude towards educational system. In thiry years of Pakistan's history, when a whole generation has grown up in an independent country, our post-independence rulers have done very little to increase the quantity or quality of education. We espoused for a socially just society, in which equal opportunities were to prevail, but much to our plight, Pakistan economic policy was adopted on capitalist mode of production which served the interest of Britain and other neo-colonial powers, and only a limited number of property owners got higher education for their children to perpetuate their rule. The masses remained uneducated underdogs of a small exclusive western oriented gentlemen.

It is with this sad background that educational problems of Pakistan are analyzed:

Historical Background:

Before the advent of British imperialists, the educational system was either based on religious institutions or classical learnings for the king's courtiers. When the British took over the administration, the main purpose of foreign rulers was to create a class of middle-men who would transfer the economic surplus from the Indian masses to the British capitalists, in a most efficient way. For this objective, English language, culture and laws wee imparted through a limited number of institutions of pure academic learning. The Muslims remained aloof, partly because they were mostly confined to rural areas, or a small number of aristocratic families in capital cities were in a doldrum, when their prestigious positions were taken over by the British.

During the late 19th century when Syed Ahmed Khan established the Anglo-Muhammadan Oriental College at Aligarh, the idea was to create a loyal educated Muslim elite who could serve their Anglo-Saxon rulers. It was this class of Aligarh Old Boys' Association who formulated the education policy of Pakistan from 1947 onwards. The only difference being that the Civil Service of Pakistan, the product of Aligarh, was now to serve the purpose of feudal lords and newly emerged capitalists. Even though the majority of these Aligarhians have now retired, their legacy remains in the Civil Service Academy and Administrative Staff College.

Elitist Education:

As in all cases of development policy, Pakistan's education policy revolves in a vicious circle. The upper starta gets the higher education, holds top man-

and the

made

by the top exclusive civil servants belonging to the same class background. The financial allocation is biased towards post-secondary education, instead of lower grades which would alleviate illitercy. Adam Curle, although favouring mass education in developing societies purely for raising productivity in a free enterprise system, could not resist observing the phenomenon:

"The tendency in elitist societies is to neglect primary education (after all, to educate the masses is to court social upheavals), and to favour university education through which a relatively smaller number acquire the learning and culture to rule the masses." (Educational Problems of Developing Societies - with Case Studies of Ghana, Pakistan and Nigeria (1973)

It was not without significance that even by the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan, nearly 12% of the development expenditure was being spent on universities for only 0.1% of the whole student population. Table I is quite indicative of this disturbing trend. There is a continuous decline in the portion allocated to primary education and teachers' training. Universities and professional colleges where only higher income urban based parents send their children, take a large part of development expenditure which is already one of the lowest percentages of income in the world - a mere 2% of the GNP, according to the latest Economic Survey.

TABLE I

Percentage Allocation To Some Important Sub-Sectors of Education In Pakistan

Sub-Sectors:	First Plan	Second	Third	1972-77
1. Primary Education	18.0	14.7	13.6	10.6
2. Secondary Education	26.7	16.9	20.8	17.0
3. Teacher Education	6.6	4.7	3.5	3.2
4. Technical Education	8.8	15.6	26.0	11.0
5. College Education	13.1	10.6	8.2	11.4
6. Universities	15.0	12.6	11.7	10.4
7. Others.....	11.8	24.9	16.2	36.4
Total....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Fourth Five Year Plan [Pakistan Planning] & Pakistan Economic Survey 1976/77.

Another indication of rising illiteracy rate in Pakistan is that over the past two decades the birth rate exceeded the rate of enrollment in primary schools. It also means that if this trend continued we would become even more elitist than today with a large portion of educational expenditure going into secondary, post-secondary and professional education, and retaining a large percentage of our population in darkness.

TABLE II

Distribution of population by Education Age In Pakistan

Age Group	1961 census.... % of population	Number	1972 Census % of population	Number
05-09	15.1	3,471,715	17.0	11,031,600
15-19	8.2	3,533,457	7.6	4,931,790

Source: Pakistan Statistical Year Book, 1974.

Drop-out In Lower Classes.

There are three types of institutions, in Pakistan for children-exclusive missionary and high fee paying day-boarding schools established by the British (ii) urban government primary and high schools; (iii) rural schools. While the social impact of these different schools would be analyzed in another article, it is sufficient to show that in rural primary schools the drop out rate is quite high, and the majority of our children do not go beyond the class II education. Table III does not even show thousands of those children who never enter the primary schools. Even free education cannot induce many of the parents to send their children to school because of financial pressures and thousands of them are inducted into labour force at a tender age. Then, there is the environment of schools and quality of education from non-trained teachers who do not provide any reinforcement for those children whose parents are willing to make sacrifices and keep them beyond Class II.

TABLE III

Estimated Primary Enrollment by Class in Pakistani Schools [1955-62] Average for 7 Years

CLASS	PERCENTAGE
I	44.6
II	20.8
III	14.4
IV	11.2
V	9.0
	100.0

Source: Adam Curle

There is nothing to believe that the situation has changed since 1962. Even, if there is any change in the above figures, it would be marginal, considering the addition to primary school children since 1962 and the declining portion of financial resources allocated to the sector. It also shows that there is a drastic (over 50%) drop out between Class I and II. It was estimated that for every 100 children who entered class I at the age of five or six, only about 50 enrolled at the beginning of the next academic year. On the average only 20 children completed Class V. Not very long ago, the author visited some of the rural schools in Sindh and Baluchistan, and the morale of the teachers in primary schools was so low that they were not even interested in teaching because of poor environment and lack of resources in schools.

Migration of Educated Class

The contradictions of elitist education in an underdeveloped open society, are twofold: firstly, a large proportion of the already meagre resources of the country is devoted towards the education of doctors, engineers and university graduates. Secondly, many of these graduates do not even contribute towards further development of the country. But the real tragedy of this type of education is that we are still creating a class of people who are Pakistani born, but foreign in taste, in opinion, in morals and in intellect. These people feel unfit in their own country and migrate to foreign lands where they are treated as second class citizens.

New Outlook:

At least, it is encouraging that the Pakistan Economic Survey, 1976/77, for the first time, included a chapter on education. This should provide an opportunity for our upcoming generation to look for themselves, how much work is to be done. It is not only statistics which are important, what we need is a new outlook for our educational policy. In a democratic society, our institutions ought to develop a critical outlook, and where education is imparted for the total development of the society, and not an appendage to our authoritarian feudalistic structure, or functional literacy is encouraged in order to create a productive force for a capitalist class. We need total mass education with the true Pakistan ideology of an egalitarian society.

Peel Post For Pakistani-Canadian

Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Akhtar, a Pakistani-Canadian has been nominated to join the Special Needs Task Force as a Community representative on the Peel Board of Education. The choice of Mr. Akhtar was made after careful deliberation and review of other applicants.

Mr. Rafiq Akhtar, an active member of the Community of Pakistani-Canadians will be working on creating a better understanding of various ethnic communities and maintaining liaison with various departments of education.

All those who may have suggestions for Mr. Akhtar can contact him at 270-7516.

Educated Class

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آپ کے خطوط

جناب ایڈیٹر صاحب!

السلام علیکم

میں آپ کے اخبار کے ذریعہ ملت کریڈٹ یونین ٹورنٹو کے عہدیداروں سے مخاطب ہونا چاہتا ہوں۔ اخبار کے سہارے کا مقصد تشہیر نہیں، بلکہ صرف اس لئے کہ جب بھی ہم نے اس کریڈٹ یونین کے عہدیداروں سے بالمشافہ یا فون پر گفتگو کی ہر ایک نے یہی کہا۔ کہ ابھی ہم کو اس کی تفصیلات معلوم نہیں۔

ہم نے جناب قادری صاحب، جناب ضیاء پیرزادہ، جناب اکرام علی صاحبان سے فرداً فرداً بات کی۔ صرف ضیاء پیرزادہ صاحب نے جو کہ سیکریٹری اور خزانچی بھی ہیں بتایا کہ سود کے بغیر کسی کریڈٹ یونین کا چلنا ممکن نہیں۔ اس لئے ہم سود پر لین دین کریں گے۔ ہم نے ان سے دریافت کیا کہ اگر سود کا کاروبار ہی کرنا ہے۔ تو کینیڈا میں اس قسم کے سینکڑوں کاروبار ہیں۔ اور جو مسلمان گورنمنٹ یا کسی بڑے ادارے میں ملازم ہیں۔ ان اداروں کی اپنی کریڈٹ یونین ہے۔ جو مارکیٹ ریٹ سے بہت کم شرح پر سود دیتے ہیں۔ ملت کریڈٹ یونین جو مسلمانوں کے لئے بنائی جا رہی ہے اس کا فائدہ؟ اور اگر ہم اسلام کے نام پر کوئی کام شروع کرتے ہیں۔ تو اسے اسلامی اصولوں پر بنائیں۔ نہ کہ یہود و نصاریٰ کے اصولوں پر۔

ظاہر ہے اس بات کا جواب ان کے پاس کیا غالباً کسی کے پاس نہیں ہے۔ جناب نے انہوں نے یہ کہہ کر بات ختم کر دی کہ ابھی ہمیں تفصیلات معلوم نہیں۔

۱۔ تفصیلات کب معلوم ہوں گی؟
۲۔ اس کریڈٹ یونین کے مقاصد کیا ہیں؟
۳۔ کیا آپ سود کا لین دین کریں گے؟
۴۔ کینیڈا میں غیر مسلمان کس قسم کا تعاون پیش کریں گے؟
۵۔ کیا ملت کریڈٹ یونین کے عہدیدار ان سوالات کا جواب دے سکتے ہیں؟

مجھے یاد آیا آج سے ڈیڑھ سال قبل جناب قادری صاحب سے بات ہوئی تھی اور انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ ہم سود لیں گے اور نہ ہی سود دیں گے۔ اس وقت یہ سن کر بڑی خوشی ہوئی تھی۔ لیکن بعد میں ایسی باتیں سن کر بہت مایوسی ہوئی ہے۔

ہماری دعا ہے کہ اللہ آپ لوگوں کو اسلامی جذبہ پر قائم رہنے کی توفیق عطا فرمائے (آمین) اور ارباب اقتدار روز محشر میں سرخرو ہوں کہ انہوں نے دارالکفر میں غیر سودی کریڈٹ یونین کی بنیاد رکھی۔

والسلام .... محمد عتیق

میلٹن مسلم ایسوسی ایشن

نوٹ:- ایڈیٹر صاحب! اگر ملت کریڈٹ یونین کی جانب سے اس خط کا جواب موصول ہو تو براہ کرم اپنے اخبار کی زینت بنائیں۔ امید ہے کہ آپ ہماری گذارش قبول فرمائیں گے۔ شکریہ

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اب بچت کا وقت ہے۔ اس دفعہ پہلے سے بہتر ہے۔ کیونکہ اس سال کے آغاز سے آپ نئے کمپاؤنڈ انٹرسٹ بانڈز اپنے پے رول سیونگز پلان پر خرید سکتے ہیں۔ پہلے سال کے بعد آپ اپنے سود پر سود حاصل کرنے لگیں گے۔ کینیڈا کے کروڑوں افراد کا خیال ہے کہ سیونگز پلان باقاعدہ بچت کا ایک بہترین طریقہ ہے۔ یہ آسان ہے سہولت بخش ہے۔ اور اب نئے کمپاؤنڈ انٹرسٹ بانڈ سے آپ کی بچت ہر سال خود بخود بڑھتی چلی جائے گی۔

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کمپاؤنڈ انٹرسٹ بانڈز [illegible]

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ایک تین بیڈروم کا مکان "زمین کے ساتھ" جس کو مالک مزید سرمایہ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے مکمل نہیں کر سکا بغیر مکمل تعمیر کے برائے فروخت موجود ہے۔ قیمت اسی ہزار روپے ہے۔ خود رہنے کے لیے اور کرایہ پر دینے کے لیے موزوں ہے مزید بات چیت کے لیے ذیل پتہ پر لکھیئے:

محمود جعفری
شاہ فرید پارک، ڈاکخانہ شاہ نور
ملتان روڈ۔ لاہور۔ پاکستان

نیویارک میں نماز عید الفطر

نیویارک: ماہ رمضان المبارک کے بخیر و خوبی اختتام پر نیویارک میں چار مختلف جگہوں پر نماز عید الفطر ادا کی گئی۔ سب سے بڑا اجتماع MANHATTAN CENTER میں منعقد ہوا۔ جس میں تمام مسلم ممالک کے اکابرین اپنے روایتی انداز میں شامل ہوئے۔

باقی اجتماعات فلشنگ، میڈو پارک، ایلم ہرسٹ اور سٹیٹ آئی لینڈ کی مساجد میں منعقد ہوئے۔ ہزارہا فرزندان اسلام نے عالم اسلام اور مسلمانوں کے لیے فلاح و بہبود کی دعائیں مانگیں۔

امسال عید الفطر پاکستانیوں کیلئے ایک نیا مژدہ حیات لے کر آئی۔ پاکستان میں بھٹو حکومت کے پانچ سالہ دور استبداد کے خاتمہ پر پاکستانی برادری نے سکھ کا سانس لیا ہے۔

مرسلہ:- ایم۔ اے۔ نعیمی
(نامہ نگار نیویارک)

محفلِ شعر و سخن

(شعرائے اُردو کا تاریخ وار سلسلہ)

بادۂ کہن

برج نرائن چکبست

چمک رہے ہیں شہیدوں کا خون و رنگ پڑے ہیں
شفق کا حسن کیا ہے پھول کی رنگیں قبا کیا ہے
فنا کا جوش آنا زندگی کا ہوش میں جانا
اجل کیا ہے خمارِ بادۂ ہستی اُتر جانا
یہ رنگ شفق ہے کہ لہو اہلِ وفا کا
کچھ داغ نظر آتے ہیں دامانِ سحر میں

دل کو سنبھالتا ہوا افسردہ و نڈھال — خاموش ماں کے پاس گیا صورتِ خیال
دیکھا تو ایک در میں ہے بیٹھی وہ خستہ حال — سکتہ سا ہو گیا ہے یہ ہے شدتِ ملال
تن میں لہو کا نام نہیں، زرد رنگ ہے — گویا بشر نہیں کوئی تصویرِ سنگ ہے

پنڈت برج نرائن چکبست ۱۸۸۲ء میں بمقام فیض آباد پیدا ہوئے۔ آبا و اجداد کشمیر سے آئے تھے۔ تعلیم لکھنؤ میں ہوئی۔ ۱۹۰۵ء میں بی اے کیا۔ پھر قانون کے امتحان میں کامیاب ہو کر لکھنؤ میں وکالت شروع کی۔ بچپن سے شعر گوئی کا شوق تھا۔ ۱۹۲۶ء میں ایک مقدمہ کی پیروی میں رائے بریلی گئے تھے، یکایک فالج میں مبتلا ہوئے اور اسٹیشن ہی پر وفات پا گئے۔ محشر لکھنوی نے اسی کے مصرعہ سے تاریخ نکالی۔ موت کیا ہے انہیں اجزا کا پریشاں ہونا۔ اردو ادب کو ان کی وفات سے بڑا نقصان پہنچا۔ عجب اتفاق ہے کہ خود چکبست ایک شعر میں اپنی جوان مرگی کا افسوس کر گئے ہیں۔

لے چلی بزم سے کس وقت مجھے مرگ شباب — لب تک آیا بھی نہیں تھا ابھی پیمانہ ہے

چکبست کسی کے شاگرد نہیں تھے لیکن اساتذۂ قدیم میں سے میر انیس، آتش اور غالب کا اثر ان کے کلام میں نمایاں ہے۔ بزرگوں کے گلستاں کی مہک ہوئے کسب فیض کر کے انہوں نے قومی اور سیاسی نظمیں لکھیں۔ ان کے اں فلسفیانہ خیالات بہت کم ہیں لیکن جو کچھ ہیں ان میں غالب کی تقلید ہے۔ بعض نے نیچرل شاعری کی طرف بھی پوری توجہ کی۔ چکبست کے ہاں جو چیز سب سے زیادہ نمایاں ہے وہ ان کی حب الوطنی اور قوم پرستی ہے۔ ان کا سارا کلام اسی جذبے سے متاثر ہے۔ قوم پرستی کے جذبے سے متاثر ہو کر انہوں نے قومی مرثیے بھی لکھے ہیں۔

جامِ نو

غزل

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خود ہی آجاتا ہے ہونٹوں پہ تبسم میرے
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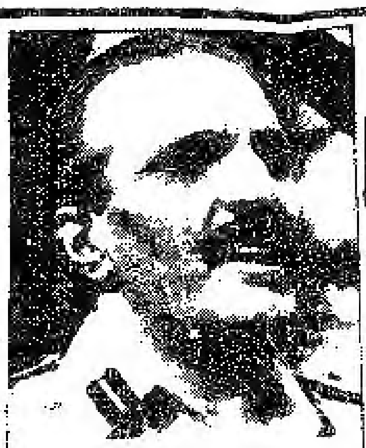
دل میں ہے شہرِ بتاں اور نظر کعبہ پہ
دیر سے ہوتے ہوئے سوئے حرم آتے ہیں

عمر بھر کرتے رہے ظلم و ستم کی بارش
اے صبا جن کے وہی ابرِ کرم آتے ہیں

[illegible]

...لص نہیں تھی

[illegible]



بھٹو حکومت کی معزولی کا منصوبہ جون میں تیار کیا گیا تھا

سابقہ حکومت حزب مخالف سے مذاکرات میں مخلص نہیں تھی

جنرل ضیاء کے ساتھ "اردو ڈائجسٹ" کے ایڈیٹر کے انٹرویو کے اقتباسات

بھٹو کی اصل شخصیت جاننے میں مجھے بڑا وقت لگا، وہ دیکھنے میں باوقار لگتے تھے الیکشن کے بعد ان کی اصل تصویر میرے سامنے آئی

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پیپلز پارٹی کے سربراہ مسٹر بھٹو اور ان کے دیگر سرکردہ اور معتمد ساتھیوں کی نظربندی کے سلسلے میں چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق کی طرف سے جو بیان جاری کیا گیا ہے اس میں نہ صرف اس غیر معمولی کارروائی کی ضرورت اور جواز پر روشنی ڈالی گئی ہے بلکہ مسٹر بھٹو کے ساڑھے پانچ سالہ دور حکومت میں جن سنگین کارستانیوں کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے، اس کی وجہ سے اس بیان کو مسٹر بھٹو اور ان کے ساتھیوں کے خلاف ایک چارج شیٹ کے مترادف بھی قرار دیا جا سکتا ہے۔

جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق کے بعض حالیہ بیانات خاص طور پر نیویارک ٹائمز اور ... کے ایک نمائندے سے انٹرویو سے یہ تاثر پیدا ہو گیا تھا کہ حکومت ... [illegible]

اندرا گاندھی اور ذوالفقار علی بھٹو

دونوں کے چند سالہ دور اقتدار کے خاتمے کے اسباب کا تجزیہ

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ترجمہ: ...

[illegible]

نورِ بصیرت

ذوالقرنین

سورۃ الکہف میں ذوالقرنین کا ذکر آیا ہے ... وہ بادشاہ تھا ... [illegible]

یوم حساب

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یہ علامہ اقبالؒ کا سال ہے

وطن عزیز میں ہم فکر اقبالؒ سے اجالا کر دیں

فرمودۂ اقبالؒ

[illegible]

قومی اتحاد برسر اقتدار آ کر صدر کے اختیارات زیادہ اور وزیر اعظم کے کم کر دے گا، پروفیسر غفور احمد

بھٹو حکومت نے قائد اعظم کے اصولوں کی نفی کر کے قوم میں نفاق پیدا کیا

کابل ٹائمز میں جو کچھ شائع ہوا، اچھا نہ تھا: نسیم ولی خاں

پختونستان سے ہماری مراد ساہیوال اور فیصل آباد کی طرح محض نام کی تبدیلی ہے

پیرزادہ کی جنرل ضیاء الحق سے ملاقات

میں نے دس ہیں ہزار افراد کو اکٹھا کرنے کی بات نہیں کی تھی: ٹکا خان

فرانس اپنے وعدے پر قائم ہے

ڈاکٹروں کے بیرون ملک جانے پر پابندی ختم نہیں کی جا سکتی

حکومت کے خاتمے کے لیے ڈاکٹروں کو اپنا کردار ادا کرنا چاہیے: لیفٹیننٹ جنرل محمد اقبال خاں

بھٹو اور ان کی اہلیہ کے تمام بینک اکاؤنٹ منجمد کر دیے گئے

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سندھ ہائیکورٹ نے ایئر مارشل اصغر خاں کے خلاف پمفلٹ شائع کرنے کی ممانعت کر دی

قومی اتحاد خواتین کو جبر اور پردے میں بٹھانے کا سرگرم حامی نہیں: بیگم اصغر خان

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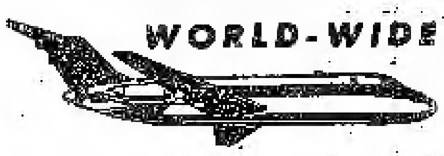

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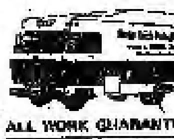

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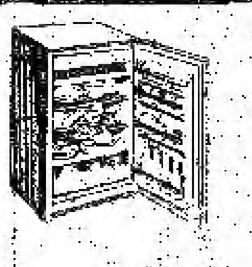

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ترتیب: خالد جیلانی

"معزول وزیرِ اعظم جناب ذوالفقار علی بھٹو پاکستان بلکہ دنیا کے واحد سیاسی "راہنما" ہیں جو جھوٹ بولتے ہیں، اور جی بھر کر بولتے ہیں۔ اور قوم کو دھوکا دیتے ہیں، تو کھل کر دھوکا دیتے ہیں۔

اُنہوں نے ملک میں غریبوں کے لیے روٹی، کپڑا اور مکان مہیا کرنے کا بلند بانگ نعرہ لگایا۔ پاکستان کے بھولے بھالے غریبوں نے اُن کو اپنا ہمدرد اور خیرخواہ سمجھا۔ نتیجتاً مسٹر بھٹو پاکستان کو دو لخت کرنے اور اپنے بیشتر رفقاء کو نکال دینے میں کامیاب ہو گئے۔ کرسی پر براجمان ہونے کے بعد انہیں عوام سے کیے ہوئے اپنے وعدوں میں سے کچھ بھی یاد نہ رہا۔ اس کے برعکس انہیں اپنے اقتدار کے متعلق ہٹلر جو پڑھتے ہیں اگر کچھ یاد رہا تو یہ کہ اپنی کرسی کو مضبوط سے مضبوط تر کس طرح کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اُنہوں نے اپنے خیال میں اس کرسی کو کافی مضبوط کر لیا تھا۔ اور اب یہ سمجھنے لگے تھے کہ انہیں کوئی اس کرسی سے الگ نہیں کر سکتا۔ لیکن ظاہر ہے کہ اقتدار کی کرسی کے پائے کسی ملک کے عوام ہوتے ہیں۔ جب وہ ساتھ نہ دیں تو کرسی کسی وقت بھی گر سکتی ہے۔ چنانچہ یہی ہوا۔ ایسا کیوں ہوا، یہ معلوم کرنے کے لیے مسٹر بھٹو کے عہدِ اقتدار کی کچھ جھلکیاں ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔ یہ جھلکیاں ہمارے ملک کے معروف صحافیوں اور لیڈروں کے قلم سے ہیں:

مجیب الرحمٰن شامی

جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق کا کہنا ہے کہ مسٹر بھٹو سابق وزیرِ اعظم قرار پائے۔ ایک بار پھر مارشل لاء نافذ ہوا۔ آئین معطل ٹھہرا، حکومتیں اور اسمبلیاں ٹوٹیں۔ چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر نے پہلے نشریے میں حالات کا جائزہ لیا اور واضح کر دیا کہ افواج کے کوئی سیاسی عزائم نہیں ہیں۔ یہ کاروائی صرف اور صرف ملک کو انارکی سے بچانے اور آزادانہ انتخابات کرانے کے لیے کی گئی ہے۔ انتخابات اکتوبر میں ہوں گے اور منتخب نمائندوں کو اقتدار سونپ دیا جائے گا۔

جنرل ضیاء الحق کی اس یقین دہانی پر یقین نہ کرنے کی کوئی وجہ نظر نہیں آتی۔ اہلِ وطن دیکھ چکے ہیں کہ مسلح افواج کی موجودہ قیادت کے کوئی سیاسی عزائم نہیں۔ ۵ جولائی سے پہلے اور ۸ مارچ کے بعد کتنی حالتیں ایسی آئے تھے کہ فوجی کاروائی کے لیے جواز نظر آتا تھا، لیکن افواجِ پاکستان نے سیاسی قیادت کا دامن نہ چھوڑا۔ اور بار بار اسے سنبھلنے کا موقع دیا، عوام کی خواہشات تسلیم کرنے کا موقع دیا۔ لیکن بدقسمتی ہے جو صاحبِ اقتدار پر قابض تھے انہوں نے ہر مہلت کو اپنے اقتدار کے استحکام کے لیے استعمال کرنا چاہا۔ معاملات کو سلجھانے کے لیے استعمال نہ ہونے دیا۔ اب حکومت پر افواجِ پاکستان کی آمد تمام سیاستدانوں کی نہیں، صرف اور صرف ایک سیاست دان کی ناکامی کے سبب ہے۔ یہ سیاست دان جس کا نام ذوالفقار علی بھٹو تھا اور جو بدقسمتی سے وزیرِ اعظم بن بیٹھنے میں کامیاب ہو گیا تھا۔ اس نے بھلا دیا کہ عوام کو اپنے نمائندے چننے کا اختیار حاصل ہے۔ اس نے ۷ مارچ ۱۹۷۷ء کو انتخاب کے نام پر بہت بڑا ڈرامہ کھیلا اور لوگوں کا ووٹ لینے کے برعکس نتائج کا اعلان کر دیا۔ جب لوگ اس زبردستی کے خلاف اٹھے تو اُس نے طاقت کے بل پران کا منہ موڑنے کی کوشش کی اور آج اس کا انجام سامنے ہے۔

اس شخص نے مذاکرات کی میز بچھائی اور اتحاد کے رہنما ملک و قوم کو خون خرابے سے بچانے کے لیے اس کے ساتھ بیٹھنے پر تیار ہو گئے۔ لیکن ایک طرف میز پر نرم نرم گفتگو ہوتی رہتی اور دوسری طرف خون کے دریا بہانے کے منصوبے بنائے جاتے رہے۔ اسلحہ کے لائسنس ریوڑیوں کی طرح بٹے اور جگہ جگہ آگ لگانے اور خون بہانے کے منصوبے بنے۔ یہ شخص معاہدے پر دستخط کر دیتا تب بھی حالات سنور نہ سکتے۔ فوج کو چونکہ ۵ جولائی کو کرنا پڑی۔ اگر اس دن بھی...

جو بات دشمن سے پوشیدہ رکھنا چاہتے ہو، دوست سے بھی پوشیدہ رکھو۔ مبادا وہ بھی کسی وقت دشمن ہو جائے۔ (حضرت لقمانؑ)

طیارہ جو ہے جب وہ پاکستان کے دورے پر آئے تھے تو وزیرِ اعظم بھٹو کو یہ طیارہ پسند آگیا تھا اور انہوں نے ساڑھے تین کروڑ روپے کے اخراجات کے بعد وہ طیارہ اپنے لیے خرید لیا تھا۔ یاد رہے کہ ...

[illegible]

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